THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. Harry Bosler, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of Bosler & Co.

BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of British, German, French, India and American Goods—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters Trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Plumes, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw Hats and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, New Music and Musical instruments, Carpeting, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blister and Crowly Steel, German and Watson's English Scythes, &c.

ALSO,

A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reasonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

SPEAKMAN & SAY of Philadelphia, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken Samuel Pettigrew into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce or at the usual credit.

May 31, 1813.

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ashes.

Vinegar wanted.

A LIBERAL price in Cash will be given for a quantity of good VINEGAR. Apply to JAMES S. STEVENSON, at the White Lead Factory, near the Garrison.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1813. tf

PIANO FORTE.

For Sale, a very fine toned

Piano Forte.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. July 20, 1813.

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

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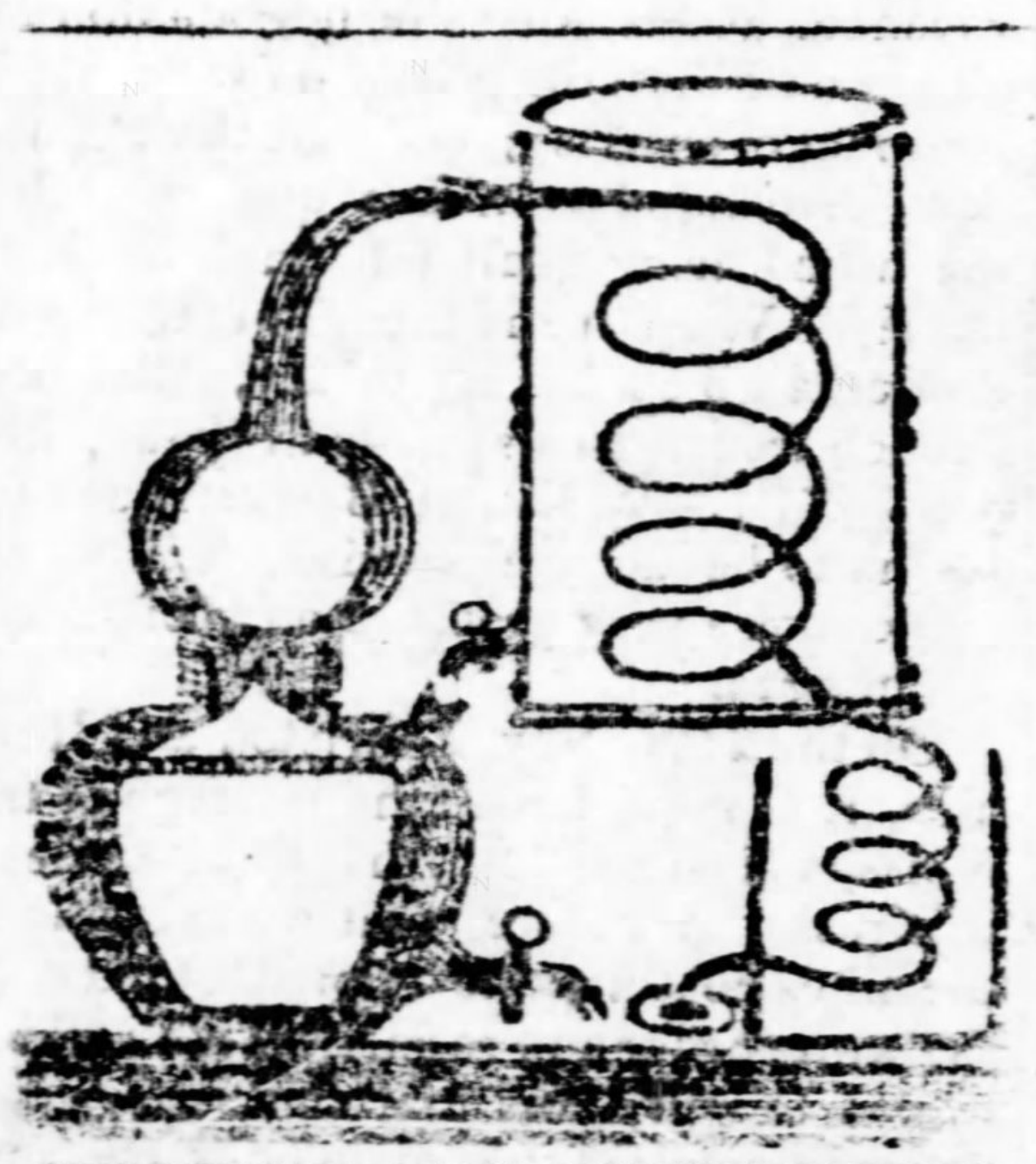

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

Rich Hill Farm,

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. William Woods, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company*

August 6th, 1812.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

From the Analectic Magazine.

BIOGRAPHY
OF
COMMODORE DECATUR.

Commodore Stephen Decatur is of French descent by the male line. His Grandfather was a native of La Rochelle, in France, and married a lady of Rhode-Island. His father Stephen Decature, was born in Newport, (Rhode-Island) & when a very young man removed to Philadelphia, where he married the daughter of an Irish gentleman by the name of Pine. He was bred to the sea, and commanded a merchant vessel out of the port of Philadelphia until the establishment of the Navy, when he was appointed to command the Delaware Sloop of War. He continued in her until the frigate Philadelphia was built, when the command of that ship was given to him, at the particular request of the merchants who had her built by subscription. In this situation he remained until peace was made with France, when he resigned his command, and retired to his residence a few miles from Philadelphia, where he resided until his death, which happened in Nov. 1808.

His son Stephen Decatur the present Commodore, was born on the 5th of Jan. 1779, on the Eastern shore of Maryland, whither his parents had retired, whilst the British were in possession of Philadelphia. They returned to that city when he was a few months old, and he was there educated and brought up.

He entered the Navy in March 1798, as midshipman, and joined the frigate U States, under the command of commodore Barry, who had obtained the warrant for him. He continued for some time with that officer, and was promoted to the rank of lieut. The United States at that time required some repairs, and not wishing to remain in port, he requested an order to join the brig Norfolk then bound to the Spanish Main. He performed one cruise in her, as first lieutenant, and on his return to port resumed his station on board the United States, where he remained until peace was concluded with France.

He was then ordered to the Essex, as first lieut. and sailed with com. Dale's squadron to the Mediterranean. On the return of that squadron he was ordered to the New-York, one of the second Mediterranean squadrons under the command of Commodore Morris.

When he returned to the United States he was ordered to take command of the Argus, and proceeded in her to join commodore Preble's squadron, then in the Mediterranean, and on his arrival there to resign the command of the Argus to Lieutenant Hull, and take the schooner Enterprize, then commanded by that officer. After that exchange he proceeded to Syracuse, where the Squadron was to rendezvous. On his arrival at that port he was informed of the frigate Philadelphia, which had ran aground on Barbary coast, and fallen into the hand of the Tripolitans. The idea immediately presented itself to his mind of attempting her recapture or destruction. On Commodore Preble's arrival, a few days afterwards, he proposed to him a plan for the purpose, and volunteered his services to execute it. The wary mind of that veteran officer at first disapproved of an enterprize so full of peril; but the risks and difficulties that surrounded it only stimulated the ardour of Decatur, and imparted to it an air of adventure, fascinating to his youthful imagination.

The consent of the com. having been been obtained, Lieut. Decatur selected for the expedition a ketch (the intrepid) which he had captured a few weeks before from the enemy, and manned her with seventy volunteers, chiefly from his own crew. He sailed from Syracuse on the 3d February 1804, accompanied by the United States brig Syren, Lieutenant Stewart, who was to aid with his boats, and to receive the crew of the ketch in case it should be found expedient to use her as fire ship.

After fifteen days of very tempestuous weather, they arrived at the harbour of Tripoli a little before sunset. It had been arranged between Lieuts. Decatur and Stewart, that the ketch should enter the harbor about 10 o'clock that night attended by the boats of the Syren. On arriving off the harbor, the Syren, in consequence of a change of wind, had been thrown six or eight miles without the intrepid. The wind at this time was fair but fast declining, and lieut Decatur apprehended that, should he wait for the Syren's boats to come up, it might be too late to make the attack that night. Such delay might be fatsl to the enterprise, as they could not remain longer on the coast, their provisions being nearly exhausted. For these reasons he determined to adventure into the harbour alone which he did about eight o'clock.

An idea may be formed of the extreme hazard of this enterprize from the situation of the frigate. She was moored within half gun shot of the Bashaw's Castle, and of the principle battery. Two of the enemies cruisers lay within two cable lengths, on the starboard quarter, and three gunboats within half gun shot, on the starboard bow. All the guns of the frigate were moured and loaded. Such were the immediate perils that our hero ventured to encounter with a single ketch besides the other dangers that abound in a strongly fortified harbour.

Although from the entrance to the place where the frigate lay was only three miles, yet, in consequence of the lightness of the wind, they did not get within hail of her until eleven o'clock. When they had aproached within two hundred yards of her, they were hailed, and ordered to anchor, or they would be fired into. Lieut. Decatur ordered a Maltese pilot who was on board the ketch to anwer that they had lost their anchors in a gale of wind on the coast and therefore could not comply with their request By this time it had became perfectly calm, & they were about fifty yards from the frigate. Lieut. Decatur ordered a small boat that was alongside the ketch, to take a rope and make it fast to the frigate's fore chains. This being done they began to warp the ketch alongside. It was not until this moment that the enemy suspected the character of their visitor, and great confusion ensued. This enabled our adventurers to get alongside of the frigate, when Decatur immediately sprang aboard, followed by Charles Morris, midshipman. These two were nearly a minute on deck, before their companions could succeed in mounting the side, Fortunately, the Turks had not sufficently recovered from their surprize to take advantage of this delay.—They were crowded together on the quarterdeck, perfectly astonished and aghast, without making any attempt to oppose the assailing party. As soon as a sufficient number of our men had gained the deck, to form a front equal to that of the enemy, they rushed in upon them. The Turks stood the assault but a short time, and were completely overpowered. About twenty were killed on the spot many jumped overboard, and the rest fled to the main deck, whither they were pursued and driven to the hold.

After entire possession had been gained of the ship, and every thing prepared to set fire to her, a number of launches were then rowing about the harbor. This determined Lieut. Decatur to remain in the frigate, from whence a better defence could be made than from on board the ketch. The enemy had already commenced firing upon them from their batteries and castle, and from two corsairs that were laying near. Perceiving that the launches did not attempt to approach, he ordered that the ship should be set on fire, which was done, at the same time, in different parts As soon as this was completely effected they left her, and such was the rapidity of the flames, that it was with the utmost difficulty they preserved the ketch. At this critical moment a most propitious breeze sprang up, blowing directly out of the harbor, which, in a few minutes, carried them beyond the reach of the enemy's guns, and they made good their retreat without the loss of a single man, and but four wounded!

For this gallant and romantic achievement, Lieut Decatur was promoted to the rank of Post Captain, there being at that time no intermediate grade. This promotion was particularly gratifying to him, inasmuch as it was done with the consent of the officers over whose heads he was raised.

In the ensuing spring, it being determined to make an attack upon Tripoli, Com. Preble obtained from the king of Naples the loan of 6 gun boats and two bombards, which he formed into two divisions, and gave the command of one of them to Capt. Decatur, the other to lieut. Somers. The squadron sailed from Syracuse, consisting of the frigate Constitution, the brig Syren, the schrs. Nautilus and Vixen, and the gun boats.

Having arrived on the coast of Barbary, they were for some days prevented from making the attack, by adverse wind and weather; at length, on the morning of the 3d of August, the weather being favorable, the signal was made from the Commodore's ship, to prepare for action, the light vessels towing the gun boats, to windward. At 9 o'clock the signal was made for bombarding the town and the enemy's vessels. The gunboats were cast off, and advanced in a line ahead, led on by Capt. Decatur, and covered by the frigate Constitution, and the brigs and schooners. The enemy's gunboats were moored along the mouth of the harbor under the batteries and within musket shot. Their sails had been taken from them and they were orded to sink rather than abandon their position. They were aided and covered likewise by a brig of 16 and a schr. of 10 guns.

Before entering into close action capt. Decatur went along side each of his boats and ordered them to unship their bowsprits and follow him, as it was his intention to board the enemy's boats. Lieut. James Decatur commanded one of the boats belonging to Lieut. Somers's division, but being further to windward than the rest of his division, he joined and took orders from his brother.

When Capt. Decatur, who was in the leading boat, came within range of the fire from the batteries, a heavy fire was opened upon him from them & from the gun boats. He returned their fire, and contiuued advancing until he came in contact with the boats. At this time Commodore Preble, seeing Decatur approaching nearer than he thought prudent, ordered the signal to be made for a retreat, but it was found that in making out signals for the boats, one for a retreat had been omitted. The enemy's boats had about 40 men each; ours an equal number, 27 of whom were American and 13 Neapolitans. Decatur on boarding the enemy was instantly followed by his countrymen, but the Neapolitans remained behind. The Turks did not sustain the combat, hand to hand, with that firmness they had obtained a reputation, for in 10 minutes the deck was cleared;—eight of them sought refuge in the hold; and of the rest, some fell on the deck, and others jumped into the sea. Only 2 of the Americans were wounded.

As Decatur was about to proceed out with his prize, the boat which had been commanded by his brother came under his stern, and informed him that they had engaged and captured one of the enemy; but that her commander, after surrendering, had treacherously shot Lieut. James Decatur, and pushed off with the boat, and was then making for the harbor.

The feelings of the gallant Decatur on receiving this intelligence, may more easily be imagined than described. Every consideration of prudence and safety was lost in his eagerness to punish so dastardly an act, and to avenge the death of a brother so basely murdered. He pushed within the enemy's line with his single boat, and having succeeded in getting along side his retreating foe, boarded her at the head of 11 men, who were all the Americans he had left.

The fate of this contest was extremely doubtful for 20 minutes. All the Americans except 4 were now severely wounded. Decatur now singled out the commander as the peculiar object of his vengeance. The Turk was armed with an espontoon, Decatur with a cutlass; in attempting to cut off the head of the weapon, his sword struck on the iron and broke close to the hilt. The Turk at this moment made a push, which slightly wounded him in the right arm and breast. He immediately seized the spear and closed with him. A fierce struggle ensued, and both fell. Decatur uppermost. By this time the Turk had drawn a dagger from his belt, and was about to plunge it in the body of his foe, when Decatur caught his arm, and shot him with a pistol, which he had taken from his pocket. During the time they were struggling on the deck, the crews rushed to the aid of their commanders, and a most sanguinary conflict took place, insomuch, that when Decatur had despatched his adversary, it was with the greatest difficulty he could extricate himself from the killed and wounded that had fallen around him.

It is with no common feeling of admiration that we record an instance of heroic courage, and loyal self-devotion. on the part of a common sailor. During the early part of Decatur's struggle with the Turk, he was assailed in rear by one of the enemy, who had just aimed a blow at his head with his sabre, that must have been fatal; at this fearful juncture, a noble hearted tar, who had been so badly wounded as to lose the use of his hands, seeing no other means of saving his commander, rushed between him and the uplifted sabre, and received the blow on his own head, fractured his scull. We love to pause and honor great actions in humble life, because they speak well for human nature. Men of rank and station in society often do gallant deeds, in a manner from necessity. Their conspicuous situation obliges them to do so, or their eagerness for glory urges them on; but an act like this we have mentioned, so desperate, yet so disinterested; done by an obscure, unambitious individual, a poor sailor, can spring from nothing but innate nobleness of soul. We are happy, to add that this generous fellow survived and now receives a pension from government.

Decatur succeeded in getting with both of his prizes to the squadron, and the next day received the highest commendation, in a general order, from Com. Preble. When that able officer was superseded in the command of the squadron, he gave the Constitution to Capt. Decatur, who had, some time before, received his commission——From that ship he was removed to the Congress, and returned home in her when peace was concluded with Tripoli. On his return to the U. S. he was employed in superintending gun boats, until the affair of the Chesapeake, when he was ordered to supersede Com. Barron in the command of that ship, since which period he has had the command of the southern squadron. When the *United States* was again put in commission, he was removed from the Chesapeake to that frigate.

The foregoing particulars were furnished us by a friend, as materials from which to form a biography; but we were so well pleased with the simplicity, conciseness and modesty of the narration that we resolved to lay it before our readers, with merely a few trivial alterations.

The present war with G. B. has given Com. Decatur another opportunity of adding to the laurels he had already won. On the 25th October, 1812, in lat. 29 N. long. 29 30 W. he fell in with His B. M. ship Macedonian, mounting 49 carriage guns. This was one of the finest frigates in the British navy, and commanded by Capt. John S. Carden, one of the ablest officers. She was in prime order, 2 years old, and but 4 months out of dock. The enemy being to windward had the advantage of choosing his own distance; and, supposing the *United States* to be the Essex, (which only mounts carronades,) kept at first at long shot, and did not at any moment come within the complete effect of the musketry and grape. After the frigates had come to close action the battle was terminated in a very short period by the enemy's surrender. The whole engagement lasted for an hour and an half, being prolonged by the distance at which the early part of it was fought, and by a heavy swell of the sea. The superior gunnery of the Americans was apparent in this, as in all our other actions —The Macedonian lost her mizen mast, fore and main top masts and main yard, and was much cut up in her hull. Her loss was 36 killed, and 68 wounded. The damage of the *United States*, was comparatively trivial, 4 killed and 7 wounded; and she suffered so little in her hull and rigging, that she might have continued her cruize, had not Com. Decatur thought it important to convoy his prize into port. His reception of Capt Carden on board the *United States*, was truly characteristic. On presenting his sword, Decatur observed that he could not think of taking the sword of an officer who had defended his ship so gallantly, but he should be happy to take him by the hand.

We are sorry to observe that Captain Carden has not been ingenious in his account of this affair. He mentions that "*after an hour's action the enemy backed and came to the wind, and I was then enabled to bring her to close action.*"—Now, on the contrary, we have it from the very best authority, that the *U. S.* was close hauled to the wind, and her commander was extremely anxious to come to close quarters. There are other parts of Capt. Carden's official letter that are exceptionable, but we shall pass them over without comment. It is natural for a proud and gallant mind to writhe under humiliation, and to endeavor to palliate the disgrace of defeat; but a truly magnanimous spirit would scorn to do it at the expence of a brave and generous foe——Capt. Carden must know that he had it in his power to close with the *U. S.* whenever he pleased, and that there was no movement on the part of Com. Decatur to prevent it. We again repeat, that it is with regret we notice an instance of disingenuousness in an officer whose general character we admire, and whose deportment at all times to our countrymen has been such as to entitle him to their highest good will.

It is not one of the least circumstances of Com. Decatur's good fortune, or rather good management, that he convoyed his prize, in her shattered condition, across a vast extent of ocean, swarming with foes, and conducted her triumphantly into port; thus placing immediately before the eyes of his countrymen a noble trophy of his own skill, and of national prowess.

Such has been the brilliant career of this naval hero. In private life his fortune has been equally propituous. Honoured by his country, beloved by his friends, and blessed by the affections of an amiable and elegant woman. He is now in the very prime of life, pleasing in his person, of an intelligent and interesting countenance, and an eye in whose mild and brilliant lustre, spirit, enterprize and urbanity are happily blended. His deportment is manly and unassuming, and his manners peculiarly gentle and engaging; uniting the polish of the gentleman with the frank simplicity of the sailor. It is with the most perfect delight that we have noticed our naval officers, on returning from the gallant achievements which are the universal topics of national pride and exultation, sinking at once into unostentatious and quiet citizens. No vaingiorious boastings, no puerile gasconades, are ever heard from their lips; of their enemy they always speak with courtesy and respect; of their own exploits, with unaffected modesty and frankness.

With the aspiring ardor of truly brave spirits, they pay but little regard to the past; their whole souls seem stretched towards the future. Into such hands we confide, without apprehension or reserve, our national interests and honor; to this handful of gallant worthies is allotted the proud destiny of founding the naval fame of the nation, and of thus having their names inseparably connected with the glory of their country

From Clark's Travels

IN GREECE, EGYPT, &c.

The arrival of an American frigate, for the first time at Constantinople, caused considerable sensation, not only among the Turks, but also throughout the whole diplomatic corps stationed in Pera. This ship, commanded by capt. Bainbridge, came from Algiers, with a letter and presents from the Dey to the Sultan and Capudan Pacha. The presents consisted of tigers and other animals, sent with a view to conciliate the Turkish government—whom the Dey had offended. When she came to anchor, and a message went to the Porte that an American frigate was in the harbor, the Turks were altogether unable to comprehend where the country was situated whose flag they were to salute. A great deal of time was therefore lost in settling this important point, and in considering how to receive the stranger. In the mean time we went on board to visit the captain; and were sitting with him in his cabin. when a messenger came from the Turkish government to ask whether America was not otherwise called the New World; and being answered in the affirmative, assured the captain that he was welcome, and would be treated with the utmost cordiality and respect. The messengers from the Dey were then ordered on board the Capudan Pacha's ship; who, received the letter from their sovereign with great rage, first spat, and then stamped upon it; telling them to go back to their master, and inform him, that he would be served in the same manner, whenever the Turkish Admiral met him. Captain Bainbridge was however received with every mark of attention, and rewarded with magnificent presents. The fine order of his ship, and the healthy state of her crew, became topics of general conversation in Pera; and the different ministers strove who should first receive him in their palaces. We accompanied him in his long boat to the Black Sea, as he was desirous of hoisting there, for the first time, the American flag; and upon his return, were amused by a very singular entertainment at his table during dinner. Upon the four corners were as many decanters, containing fresh water from the four quarters of the globe. The natives of Europe, Assia, Africa and America, sat down together at the same table; and were regaled with flesh, fruit, bread and other viands; while, of every article, a sample from each quarter of the globe, was presented at the same time. The means of accomplishing this are easily explained, by his having touched at Algiers, in his passage from America, and being at anchor so near the shores of both Europe and Asia.

From the Albany Argus.

PRIVATEERING ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

A Few days since, two private armed boats, each carrying a 6 or 3 pounder & 50 men, sailed from Sacket's Harbor to cruise in the St. Lawrence! On Monday the 20th, they fell in with a gun boat, carrying a six pound carronade, convoying 15 of the enemy's battaux, captured them without the loss of a man, and bro't them into Cranberry creek, about 40 miles above Ogdensburgh. The battaux had on board 230 bbs. pork, 300 bags pilot bread, ammunition &c. bound from Montreal to Kingston. On Tuesday morning three of the enemies gun-boats with 250 soldiers from Prescott, arrived of the Creek, and landed their men. The privateers men had hardly time to construct a breast work of their bags of pilot bread, before they were attacked by 200 of the enemy; and strange to tell, after an obstinate engagement, in which from 40 to 60 of the enemy were killed, his force retreated precipitately to their boats except 15, who took to the woods and were pursued. Our loss was trifling though it is not specified. Sixty British prisoners, captured in the battaux and gunboat, arrived at Waterton on Tuesdap evening.

On Commodore Chauncy being advised of the danger of our party at the creek on Tuesday morning, he despatched two schrs. to their relief, and followed in the course of the day with the Squadron——800 dragoons were despatched by gen. Lewis at the same time by land. On Wednesday a cannonading was heard. supposed between the schrs. and gunboats. We have derived our information principally from a gentleman who came from Waterton on Wednesday, saw the prisoners and heard the firing,

[*From the Boston Centinel, July* 31]

EUROPEAN NEWS.

In a Posteript to the last Centinel we anounced the receipt of English papers. to 22 June, received by the cartel Hope, from England. The details we give from them this day will be found very interesting.

Gen Stewart's despatches. in which he narates the great battles in Saxony are written with the pen of the scholar and statesman, as well as the soldier versed in the scenes he describes. Their coincidence with many facts in the French statement of the same events, will be remarked; and the intelligent reader will perceive, in these events, that the Armistice (who ever proposed by,) must have been as welcome to Napoleon as to the allies. The Prussians are rivalling the days of the Great Frederick. In our last summary we stated that the French besieged garrisons were to be supplied with provisions;—we should have added, that the supplies was to be merely for 5 days at a time; and that it was to be paid for by the French. The terms of the armistice are peculiarly equal.

The French journals, as our extracts shew, have narrated, with unusual frankness, several severe losses made by attacks on their reinforcements and convoys *even the rear of their grand Army*, from Russian, Prussian Cossack, partisancorps One of the (Bulow's) was stated to be from 15 to 18,000 strong. Such facts, with the knowledge of the force which Bernadotte had in Pomerania, must carry conviction, that the allies were in strength which could not yield to any disadvantageous negociations.

As far as events have been developed, the Swedish Crown Prince had fulfilled all his engagements with strict punctuality; notwithstanding the *inuendos* of the English opposition carpers and croakers. His army was organised in Germany;—he was in correspondence with the Emperor Alexander; and he was about to march to Berlin with his forces. The abstracts of the treaties with Sweden are given in our columns.

We do not find any notice taken of the Russian Mediation, either in the English Parliament or Newspapers.

If the *Quid Nuncs* anticipate a dearth of war events from Germany they have a prospect of a supply from Spain. Lord Wellington had commeneed the campaign with great sprit; the French were rapidly retiring before him; and Madrid and many of the provinces, were deserted by them, Napoleon & Wellington have of late kept time—When the former last year was posting to Moscow, the latter was advancing to Burgos; and when the Emperor had to cut and run from the "*frightful climate*," the Marshal had *harri passu* to retrace the roads from the capitol of Castile. So again Napoleon has been marching rapidly towards the North; and with equal celerity Wellington has again taken a Northward direction; a difference is, the latter has not yet found it expedient to conclude an armistice.

Accounts from Gibraltar state, that the Algerines had massacred all the Moorish fimilies at Oran.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser,

July 27 1813.

Mr Cook, a passenger in the Donna Maria, arrived from St. Salvador, informs that the account of the Essex being on the coast of Chili, was received by Mr. Hill, (American Consul) only two hours before he sailed, from his brother at Buenos Ayres. It was a confirmation of other accounts of her having been on that coast. She had been in at the Island of St. Catharines, and got provisions and water, previous to her going round on the coast of Chili. She had taken an English schr. off Rio Janerio, and sent her into that port; but the prince ordered her out, and the Essex then burnt her.

Mr. Cook states, there were no doubts in St. Salvador of her having taken the English packet, mentioned previous.

With respect to the American property which capt Porter demanded of the city of Lima, he probably meant that which had been taken by the pirates on that coast.

Mr. Cook also states, that the Lion, mentioned as being an English frigate, was built for the purpose of presenting to the Turks, but now is a private armed ship. She sailed from England to cruise on that coast 5 months, and then take a cargo for England—She carries 28 guns & 100 men. Her capt. was very severely wounded in the action with the Matilda, American privateer, and landed at Pernambuco. The Lion came into St. Salvadore for the purpose of landing her prisoners, and sailed again for Pernambuco, to take in her cargo.

Monte Video was very strictly besieged, and it was every day expected to surrender to the Buenos Ayreans.

The following are the particulars of the blowing up of the privateer Young Teazer, so far as we have learnt from a boy who was on board at the time, and was saved by being on the forecastle, and who arrived here in the Agness from Halifax:

On the morning of the day the explosion took place, they were at the mouth of a small bay, a little to the eastward of Halifax—The 74 heaving in sight, she stood in, in order to go through a passage nrar a a small Island in the bay, that led out to sea—When within a short distance of it, and the barges of the 74 drawing near, capt. Dobson ordered Lt. Johnson to see the large gun was well loaded—Lt Johnson, being somewhat infuriated at seeing the bargas so near, loaded it as he saw fit, filling it full of grape and other shot. Capt Dobson on learning it, repremanded him for his conduct. Lt. J. then (having his pistols on his side) went below. and in a few minutes after she was blown up.

There were on board when she blew up 37 in in all, 25 of which were destroyed. Capt, Dobson; Lt. Johnson; Mr. Merrill, sailing master; Mr. Allen Allen, prize master; 2 boys in the tops; and 23 men and petty officers.

Mr. Anderson of Portland, carpenter; boct-swains-mate, Mr. Mitchell, of New York; Mr Carlow, of Portland, prize master; Charles Whitman, of N. York, seaman; John Piles, do. Richard Parker, do. burnt a little in the face; John Quincy, a boy; and a Spaniard: 7 of which were in the forecastle, and one in the forecastle along side; were saved.—The boat immediately came forward, and took them off. They landed near Malagash, and were confined in the prison there some time, then carried to Halifax where they remain.

Lt. Johnson's conduct, on previous occasions, both on board American and French privateers, warrants the suspician that he was the only cause of the explosion.

From the Norfolk Ledger, July 24.

On Wednesday Mr. Swift, the Russian vice-consul at Alexandria, embarked at this place in a flag of truce for admiral Warren's ship. He is the bearer of despatches from the Russian minister to the admiral.

The time has been when we should have inferred something favorable from this circumstance; it was a delusion which has passed away, for we now look for nothing from the Russian mediation.

It cannot be supposed that the Russian Emperor will be unapprised of the sentiments of the ruling party towards him, his people and their cause. The government may be more cautious; but he must know but little of this country, who does not know that the papers which support the administration nearly speak its opinion upon all important subjects.—"Russian bears, "Cossack slaves," are pretty epithets to apply to a friend in whose hands we have confided our interests and our honor.

The ruling party, if a judgement can be formed from what they express, wish to see Russia a dependent of France.—She would in that case certainly be but little qualified for the high station of a mediator between us and Great-Britain; as well might Portugal be a mediator.

By the ship Canton, Coggeshell, in 33 days from Lisbon, arrived at Newport.

LONDON, June 11.

We yesterday received Paris papers to the 8th. Private letters from France which have reached us by the same conveyance, assert, that the negociation for an armistice is still going on with every prospect of success; but that the French have demanded as a sine qua non, that the allied army shall fall back between the river Wartha and the Vistula. Some accounts go so far as to say, that the French troops are already in possession, both of Breslau and of Berlin; but this seems to be an anticipation, and as we think, not a very probable one, of future advantages.

On the 24th, Ney, Lauriston and Regnier, it is said, forced the passage of the Neiss, and on the 25th, that of the Quiess. It is plain, therefore, that the retreat of the allies continued to be prosecuted with the same order and regularity with which it was begun; and that the rear-guard not only covered the main body from insult, but harrassed the enemy in his advance. Some of these affairs must have been almost considerable enough to merit the character of battles. All the three divisions of Macdonald were engaged, after passing the Quiess, and as the particulars of the contest are not stated, it may be inferred, that the French had no ground for boasting on the occasion.—However, it is certain that since the battle of Wurtzen, Bonaparte has penetrated into Silesia with that degree of confidence which even his superior numbers could not reasonably inspire, unless he had strong grounds to rely on the friendly disposition or at least on the irresolution of Austria. The latter seems to be not an improbable solution of his conduct.

An armistice is the favorite topic in all the French papers. It is insinuated to be the point in which Austria and France fully coincide, and another important instance of the good will of Austria, is the facility she has asserted to have given to Prince Poniatowski, to pass through Moravia, with 11,000 Poles, to join the French army. If such facility has been afforded, it is a palpable breach of neutrality, and utterly inconsistent with the character which Austria seems principally to affect—that of an impartial mediator between the belligerents. Permission, it is stated, has also been given to Gen. Gablenz's Saxon corps, to pass through the Austrian states to join the French army.

The Emperor Napoleon's head-quarters were on the evening of the 25th at Buntzlau.

SPAIN.

Our Lisbon papers state, that the French evacuated and destroyed the castle of Burgos, and were pursued in their retreat by Gen. Hill. with a strong body of artillery and cavalry, who had a very obstinate skirmish with them, but they succeeded in gaining a bridge which secured their retreat.

King Joseph has received a letter from Bonaparte, ordering him not to risque a battle, but to retire to the provinces north of the Ebro, and south of the Pyrennes.

Letters from London state, that in consequence of the mediation of Russia, American produce there had declined.

The schooner Orders in Council, from Bordeaux for New-York, was captured and sent into England.

WASHINGTON CITY, *August* 2.

Major General WILKINSON arrived in this city on Saturday, in good health, on his way to the northern frontier.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 30th ult. Mr. Eppes submitted for consideration the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House at the commencement of the next session of Congress, copies of the accounts of the different ministers plenipotentiary, envoys extraordinary, and consuls appointed under the authority of the U. States from the commencement of the present government, with a statement of the sums allowed to each under the different items of out-fit, salary and contingencies, including the items of the contingent expences, and any other information tending to show the principles on which such accounts have been adjusted and settled.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, a detailed account of the expences incurred in the treaty with Algiers, including the several sums paid to the Dey of Algiers, and the items of the contingent expences attending the same.

Resolved, That the Secretary at War be instructed to prepare and lay before this House, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, a general view of the unsettled accounts in the offices of Paymaster and Accountant of the War Department—distinguishing the amount of such accounts, the period at which they have been presented for settlement, and to suggest any measures which he may consider necessary to secure the accountability of public agents, and prevent the future accumulation of unsettled accounts in the offices of the Paymaster General or Accountant of the War Department.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be instructed to prepare and lay before this House, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, a general view of the unsettled accounts in the office of Accountant of the Navy Department, distinguishing the amount of such accounts and the period at which they have been presented, and to suggest such measures as he may consider necessary to secure the accountability of public agents, and prevent the future accumulation of unsettled accounts in that office.

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to prepare and report to this House, at the commencement of the next session of Congres, a a general view of the unsettled accounts in the office of the Auditor of the United States, distinguishing the amount of such accounts, the period at which they have been presented, and to suggest such measures as he may consider necessary to prevent the future accumulation of unsettled accounts in that office."

On motion of Mr. Wright, the first resolution was amended by adding the words "Secretaries of Legation" after the words "Envoys Extraordinary."

On motion of Mr. Pickering the second resolution was amended by adding to the end thereof the following: "and all other expenditures in relation to the Barbary powers, including those occasioned by the war with Tripoli and the making of a peace with that regency."

And the resolutions, as amended, were agreed to.

[*From Monthly Circular Letters, rela-*
tive to the missions in India.]

BURNING OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

The number for July contains a rep of 70 women buried alive on the fu pile of their deceased husbands in M and June last, leaving 184 Orphans. T places where the burniug occurred, situated "on both sides of Calcutta, fr Cossimbuzar to the mouth of the Hoo ly." The same number of burnings an average is said to take place ever months in the year, except about the co clusion of the rains, when the mortal among the natives is generally grea and the burnings increase in proport "One of the deceased Bramins had m ried 25 women, 13 of whom died dur his life time; the remaining 12 peris with him on the funeral pile, leaving children to deplore the fatal effects of *hor rid system.*"

"Some yearr ago, a Koolena Brahm of considerable property, died at So Chura, 3 miles east of Serampore. had married more than 40 women, whom died before him excepting 18 this occasion, a fire extending 10 or yards in length was prepared, into w the remaining 18 threw themselves ving more than 40 children, many whom are still living."

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 2.

It is matter for surprise, that in the papers from England, so little is sa the subject of the Russian Mediatio We should naturally suppose that a ject so important would have eng no small portion of the attention o English Journals. It does not, how appear even with what temper the sure has been received by the B nation, or government——and th of the Mission is altogether doub London article of May 31 which w join, if there be any truth in it, is discouraging.

[*Rel's*

LONDON, *May*

Our Ministers have, it is said, e cially avowed their having reject proffered mediation of Russia, b this country and the U. S. and it is said, that the conduct of Sir J. B. W is under censure, for having so p turely granted passports to Messrs latin and Bayard whose diplomatic sion will, doubtless, have other obj view upon the Continent, than that of a pacification with Englan

It is a fact, that Mr. Madison

ed to the Senate for commissions in our army, several Fr. officers, but the senate with a spirit and magnanmity have rejected them in every instance. One of these disappointed foreigners is a French General He passed through this city yesterday, for the east ward, where he intends to embark for Sweden.

The Norfolk Herald of the 26th inst. contains an account of an experiment of the Torpedoes being made on the Plantagenet, 74, a few days since, in Lynhaven bay, which, had it not exploded a few seconds too soon, would have answered the purpose of blowing her to atoms. The ship was however, very materially injured.

[*Poulson.*

NEW YORK, *July* 31.

Blockade of N. London—raised.

By a gentleman who arrived here yesterday morning in the stage from N. London, and who left there on Thursday, we learn that the Ramilies, the only remaining ship on that station, has put to sea.—There are no cruisers in the Sound, nor any off Sandy Hook.

COMMODORE DECATUR,

by the last accounts from New London, was warping out our frigates, and intended to attempt to proceed to sea—the British squadron having left the Sound.

BALTIMORE, *July* 31.

THE ENEMY.

By gentlemen who arrived to day from Annapolis, we learn, that a part of the British fleet were seen yesterday, by the commander of the look-out boat, off the mouth of Patuxent. It appears they are advancing up the bay.

We have just learned that an express has arrived from the governor to General Smith, informing him that four or five ships of the line were last night off Patuxent—standing up.———The rest of the fleet were also standing on the same course.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *August* 13, 1813.

A letter from Erie to a gentleman in this place, dated 9th August, 1813, says, "I mentioned to you in my letter by the last express mail, that Capt. Perry had sailed in pursuit of the enemy's fleet—he returned here on Saturday evening, having only went over to Long Point. He had on board about 50 or 60 militia to make up his crew, who had volunteered only for 48 hours, and was obliged to return with them within the time stipulated. He saw no vessels belonging to the enemy whilst out; he will be relieved from this difficulty the next cruize, as 100 sailors from Lake Ontario will be here to-day. A midshipman arrived here last evening who left them 30 miles on this side Buffalo. Lieut. Elliott, who distinguished himself last fall in taking the Adams and Caledonia, is with them, and will be second in command of our fleet on this Lake. The fleet will sail up the Lake the moment the sailors arrive.

"You may recollect I informed you in one of my late letters that Com. Chauncey had sailed towards the head of Lake Ontario about two weeks since. The midshipman who arrived here last evening informed me he was with the fleet, which went to 40 mile creek, found the enemy at that place very strongly entrenched; our troops landed, but being only 300 men besides sailors, it was tho't adviseable not to attempt an attack on the enemy's works, particularly, as information had been obtained, that they had received a reinforcement of 500 men from York about this time. The Commodore made sail in the evening for York, and the next morning was in the harbour with the whole of his fleet. He found a considerable quantity of provisions, which he principally distributed amongst the inhabitants, and having destroyed the barracks, he made sail for Fort George.

"The whole of the militia called here by order of Gen. Mead have been discharged, in consequence of our fleet having got safely over the bar at the entrance of the harbour, and the expectation that the enemy's fleet has made the best of its way to Malden."

Gen. Dearborn has left the northern army. He was ordered by the Secretary of War to repair to Albany until his health is restored, or until further orders. We are told that the General considers it as a dismissal from the service.

The President of the United States has issued a Proclamation, recommending the second Thursday in September next to be observed, by the respective religious societies throughout the United States, as a day of Public Humiliation and Prayer.

From the Buffalo Gazette, August 3.

OUR ONTARIO FLEET,

Consisting of 15 sail, with Commodore Chauncey on board, arrived at Niagara on Wednesday last. The fleet on Thursday evening sailed up the Lake. It is understood that there were 3000 troops on board; Col. Scott, Major Chapin and Captain Phelps, went on board the fleet.

Rumour on Sunday evening stated that the troops had landed at the head of the Lake.

Extract of a Letter, dated,
ST. LOUIS, *July* 19, 1813.

"One of our gun boats, under Lieut. Campbell, was attacked a few days ago on the Illinois river, by a large party—received but little injury—3 men wounded. Many Indians must have been killed by the musquetry, from the boat.—They had no cannon to destroy the Indian canoes The boat left them after the 3d attack, which was made by the Lt: Our rangers have skirmishes every day or two with small parties of Indians. Fort Madison has been attacked the second time, only 2 men killed and 1 wounded on our side."

From VINCENNES, *July* 24, 1813.

On the 24th ult. Col. Russel started from this place for Vellona, with parts of three companies of rangers, a distance of about 80 miles, where he was joined by parts of three other companies of rangers, and between 80 and 90 volunteers from Kentucky, making his whole force consist of something upwards of 500, officers and men included.

With this force he proceeded on the 1st day of July, upon a scout through the Indian country, and on the 5th, at about 90 miles distance arrived at the Delaware towns—on the 9th he arrived at the Mississinawa towns, a distance of about 80 miles—here was every appearance of great numbers of Indians having some time previously resorted this place, and a short distance above the principal town, and about half a mile back from the Wabash they had made a picketed fort, which together with the towns were burnt. At this place they crossed the Wabash and proceeded on their return about 40 miles to a Potawatami village on Eel river, which they also burnt—thence down to Tippecanoe a distance of about 20 miles, where they recrossed the Wabash, and returned by Fort Harrison to this place, a distance of 175 miles, they arrived here on Wednesday and Thursday last, in good health generally, and in high spirits.

In the whole route, a distance of 485 miles, which we believe is the farthest any party have yet advanced in the Indian country, they did not see an Indian, or any evidence or sign of any having been on the Wabash for some time past.

The Congress of the United States adjourned on Monday the 2d inst. after a session of ten weeks. The following is a list of the laws passed during the session.

A LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the First Session of the Thirteenth Congress.

1. An act for the remission of certain duties to the Pennsylvania academy of the fine arts.
2. An act concerning suits and costs in courts of the United States.
3. An act for the relief of Thomas Denny.
4. An act to authorise the raising a corps of sea fencibles.
5. An act for the relief of Elisha J. Winters.
6. An act to provide for the accommodation of the household of the President of the United States.
7. An act making an appropriation for finishing the Senate chamber, and repairing the roof of the north wing of the capitol.
8, An act for the further defence of the ports and harbors of the U. S.
9. An act to relinquish the claim of the United States, to certain goods, wares and merchandize captured by private armed vessels.
10. An act for the relief of Alexander Scott.
11. An act for the relief of Alexander Phœnix.
12. An act further extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants.
12. An act for the relief of Thomas Sloo.
14. An act for the government of persons in certain fisheries.
15. An act concerning streets in Geo. Town.
16. An act to amend the act in addition to the act entitled "An act to raise an additional military force, and for other purposes."
17. An act authorising the President of the U. S. to cause to be built barges for the defence of the ports and harbors of the U. S.
18. An act for the relief of the owners of the ships called the Good Friends, Amazon and the United States and their cargoes, and Henry Brice.
19. An act making compensation for waggons and teams captured by the enemy at Detroit.
20. An act to prohibit the use of licenses or passes granted by the authority of the government of the united kingdom of G. B. & Ireland.
21. An act supplementary to the acts heretofore passed upon the subject of an uniform rule of naturalization.
22. An act to establish the town of Mobile a port of entry.
23. An act to authorise the transportation of certain documents free of postage.
24. An act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandize and of ships and vessels.
26. An act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries.
26. An act concerning invalid pensioners.
27. An act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors.
28. An act fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress.
29. An act to incorporate a company for making a certain turnpike road in the county of Washington, in the Dis. of Columbia.
30. An act laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons.
31. An act laying duties on sugar refined within the U. S
32. An act to establish the office of commissioner of the revenue.
83. An act to continue in force for a limited time certain acts authorising corps of rangers for the protection of the frontier of the U. S. and making appropriation for the same.
34. An act for the relief of Edwin T. Satterwhite.
35. An act to regulate the allowance of forage to officers in the army of the U. States.
36. An act freeing from postage all letters and packets to and from the Superintendant General of Military supplies.
37. An act incorporate a company for making a certain turnpike road in the co. of Alexandria.
38. An act to reward the officers, and crew of the sloop of war Hornet, and Lieut. Elliott and his officers and companions.
39. An act for the assessment and collection of Direct Taxes and Internal Duties.
40. An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the U. S.
41. An act authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding $ 7,500,000.
42. An act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize.
43. An act to provide for the widows and orphans of militia slain and for militia disabled in the service of the United States.
44. An act making additional appropriations for the support of gov't. during the year 1813.
45. An act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers and certain companies, on notes, bonds and obligations discounted by banks and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions.
46, An act making provision for the collection of internal duties and for the appointment and compensation of assessors.
47. An act for the relief of John J. Dufour and his associates.
48. An act authorising the appointment by the President of certain officers during the recess of Congress.
49. An act for the relief of David Henley.
50. An act for reducing the duties payable on prize goods captured by the private armed vessels of the United States.
51. An act for the relief of the officers and crew of the late United States' brig Vixen.
52. An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the ordnance.
53. An act giving further time for the registering claims to lands in the late district of Arkansaw, in the territory of Missouri, and for other purposes.
54. An act authorising the sale of sundry lots, the property of the United States in the Borough of Pittsburgh.
55. An act explanatory of an act, entitled, "An act to raise 10 additional companies of rangers."
56. An act for the relief of Josh. Dorsey.
57. An act for the relief of George Lyon.
58. An act to amend and explain the act regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships.
59. An act allowing a bounty to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels of the U. S.
60. An act for the relief of Willet Warne.

We published the following interesting intelligence in an extra, on Sunday evening last.

Extract of a letter to John Johnston, Esq. Post Master at this place, dated
LOWER SENECA TOWN,
August 3, 1813.

"I feel happy in being able to communicate to you news that seems to augur the dawning of better times. I should have written you before, but I had nothing but retrogade movements and gloomy tidings to tell—such indeed was the prelude to our present success—The investment of Fort Meigs, and the blockade of our flotilla at Presquisle had determined Gen. Harrison to retire from Lower Sandusky, leaving about 150 men under command of Major Croghan to keep garrison there. The main army accordingly fell back to this place on the 23d ult. On the evening of the 1st inst. the enemy attacked the Fort at Lower Sandusky with 5 pieces of cannon, and kept up an incessant firing with musketry and cannon until last evening, at the same time surrounding the fort, that it was impossible to get to or from it.—This morning an express arrived from Major Croghan informing, that about an hour before sunset last evening the British made an attempt to storm the Fort. During their approach over a small plain they were exposed to a most destructive fire from the garrison, and as soon as they entered the ditch, they were cut to pices by the raking fire of a six pounder, the only cannon at the fort. They tho't best to give up the unprofitable contest, and the living ones to surrender or retire.

One Colonel, 1 Major and 40 Officers and privates were lying dead in the ditch at the time Major Croghan sent away the express, and about 70 more were supposed to be killed in the plain; 25 prisoners; whole number killed, wounded and prisoners over 200. Our loss was one killed and four wounded.

Colonel Ball with part of his squadron came suddenly upon 12 or 15 Indians, charged and killed all but one—2 of our men were wounded. The Indians found it impossible to retreat through an open plain, and fought desperately.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON.

The following pleasing information was received by a gentleman in this town, from one of the Pittsburgh Blues, by the Express of to-day.

FORT MEIGS, July 31, 1813.

The enemy (British and Indians) have raised the siege of this place. The fort was completely invested for eight days.—The enemy presuming that we expected a reinforcement, attempted to decoy us from the fort by a sham fight. Had they succeeded in effecting a sortie by this manœuvre, we should certainly have been cut to pieces, as the woods were swarming with savages.

Fortunately, however, information had been received from Gen. Harrison about four hours before, that no reinforcement would be sent, as there was a sufficient number of troops in the fort for every emergency.

Six or eight men of the picquet guard were killed.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman at Erie, to his friend in this place, dated
"ERIE, *Aug.* 6, 1813.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that the last of our vessels was taken over the bar yesterday about noon, after incessant labor from Monday morning last. The enemy's squadron had bore off for Long Point on Sunday, and were so accommodating as not to return until yesterday, when seeing our vessels over, they immediately steered their course up the Lake. Capt. Perry was not ready instantly to pursue them, but is now bearing out of the Harbor below the basin, and is in hopes of overtaking them before they reach Detroit river, to which place I expect they are retreating. Had the enemy's fleet remained off the harbor whilst ours were going over the bar, they might have done them a very great injury, for the principal part of the guns had to be taken out of the Lawrence and Niagara, and lifted up with scows until they did not draw more than 5 feet water; even then they were sometimes for hours together sticking on the sand. If the enemy's fleet do not run into Detroit river, before Capt. Perry overtakes them, we shall hear of a fight in a few days.—I believe his intention is, after this cruise to return to this place and take Colonel Hill's regt. on board and proceed up the Lake. About 800 of the militia called in from the neighboring counties will remain here until we hear the result of Capt. Perry's cruise."

Mr. Ogilvie to the Recluse.

Mr. Ogilvie acknowledges the politeness of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette and the kindness of the Recluse: He does not, however, yield to the impulse of momentary feelings, but obeys the dictates of deliberate convictions, in taking leave to say, that the extravagant praise which the Recluse has showered upon him, has mortified him more than the sharpest invective, or the most fastidious criticism could have done.

Assuredly Mr. O. is not indifferent to the approbation of intelligent persons, nor is he insensible to the charms of popular applause: but he has lived too long, to experience any sentiment but mortification from extravagant praise.

Praise bestowed with impartiality and discernment, is confessedly one of the strongest incentives and most precious rewards of every human exertion, that contributes to the advantage or gratification of others: when lavished in undue proportion to the quantum and quality of that advantage and gratification, it loses its moral value—it becomes worse than useless, and can be gratifying only to imbecillity and vanity.

The degrees and kinds of merit are infinite, and by these the proportion of praise ought to be graduated, with these they ought to correspond.

The individual who undertakes to assign the rank to which the candidate for literary honours is entitled, ought to recollect that he undertakes to execute a very delicate and responsible office: he ought to be confident that his claim to the character of an umpire is solid and acknowledged, and have reason to believe that his decision will correspond, at least, will not irreconcilably clash, with the opinions of that class of persons, by whose *concurring* judgments only, every question of this sort can be ultimately decided.

If he assigns to the candidate a rank palpably and extravagantly too high, he not only invalidates his own title to judicial authority on the tribunal of taste, but depreciates the absolute and comparative merit, which the candidate may really possess.

In such cases, it will generally happen, that the sin of the partial umpire will be visited on the candidate, who in consequence of extravagant eulogy, is usually placed as far below, as such eulogy attempts to place him above, the rank he is entitled to claim.

The Recluse has not only *compared* Mr. O. with eminent persons, who have challenged admiration, in a sphere, to which the pursuit which Mr. O. has embraced, bears no analogy, but *placed him above*, persons, with whom, had it been his fortune to encounter comparision or competition, he must have been contented

Aspicere sublimes et longe observare tuendo?

Persons, to whom he feels and knows, that he is as much inferior, in every mental endowment or accomplishment, as the Grampian Hills are to the Andes in amplitude and altitude.

Cromwell & Robinson,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Commission Stores in Wood Street,

60,000lbs first quality New-Orleans sugar in hogsheads and barrels
1,000lbs Spanish Indigo
1,000lbs Pepper in bags
3,000lbs Logwood
20 bales New-Orleans Cotton, first quality.

Pittsburgh, 10th August, 1813.

ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

I OFFER myself a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election, and respectfully solicit a share of your interest. If elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties devolved on me, faithfully and impartially

WILLIAM WOODS.

Pittsburgh, August 10, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of

Oak Boards, Shingles,

Lathing and Rafters. Enquire of
H. HOLDSHIP, in Second Street,
Pittsburgh, August 6, 1813.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

I THANK you, gentlemen, for your support on my motion in 1807 for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE. I take the liberty to solicit your good will at the ensuing General Election as above. I advise my creditors to lend a strong hand at the bellows,

With respect, your's, &c.
JAMES BLASHFORD.
Sugar Grove, Pitt township,
August 7, 1813.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber will undertake, for a reasonable compensation, to prevent Chimnies from Smoaking. Those persons, therefore, who are troubled with Smoaking Chimnies, will have it in their power to be relieved, by calling on him at Mrs. Miller's, corner of Wood street and Diamond alley. If he does not perform his promises, after a reasonable time of trial, he will return the money he may have received.

T. L. BURK.
Pittsburgh, August 10, 1813.

CAUTION.

I do hereby forwarn all persons not to trust my wife Jane M'Davitt, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

WM. M'DAVITT.
Pittsburgh, August 11, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of STEELE SEMPLE, Esq. late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement. Those indebted to said estate will make payment without delay.

HENRY BALDWIN,
WM. WILKINS,
WALTER FORWARD, } *Ex'rs.*

N. B. The professional business of the deceased has come into the hands of the subscriber, Attorney at Law, residing in Second Street between Market and Wood Streets.

WALTER FORWARD.
Pittsburgh, August 2, 1813. 6t.

CAME to the farm of the Subscriber, in Pitt Township a small red cow, with a white face, three or four years old, gives milk, has been two weeks at my House. The owner is requested to call and take her away.

JOHN M'DOWELL.
August 4th 1812.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of

BARLEY,

For which the highest price in CASH will be given at their Brewery in Liberty Street, above Market Street, at William Hamilton's Saddlers Shope, in Market Street, or at James Brown's Bakers Shop, in Market Street, nearly opposite the Sign of the Black Bear.

HAMILTON & BROWN.
Pittsburgh, July 25, 1813.

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late Dr. Robertson,

OF EDINBURG,

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY,

At his Family Medicine Warehouse,

North east corner of Race and north Second Streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health: (price one dollar and fifty cents.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer griping complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head-ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, fluor albus, barrenness, &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.—It pervades, with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and lines, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling & weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds, the cramp, pains in the head, face and body. stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robertson's patent stomachic Bitters, (price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, *&c. &c.*

For the fever and ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, etc. etc. These celebrated and universally esteemed bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness, disagreeable breath, a hard swelled belly, great thirst, the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish colour, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings, cold sweats, palsy, epileptic fits, etc. etc.

Those numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-bilious Pills—for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers. Price 25 cents; large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholic pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypocondriac and hysteric complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in female disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile they are sure to relieve.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment—for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the Itch. Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops—(Price 50 cents.)

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—(Price 50 cents.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops—(price two dollars.)

The Vegetable Balm of Life, (price one dollar.

The Balm of Iberia—extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c.—Price two dollars.

The Restorative Dentrifice, for cleansing, whitening, and preserving the teeth and gums—Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stages of their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all the abovf genuine medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M D.

*** A supply of the above Medicines just received and for Sale by Messrs. J P. & J. W. SKELTON, Druggists. Pittsburgh, where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership,* and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines,* and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings. that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any piece of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines,* and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly beneficial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

TEAS, COFFEE AND LOAF SUGAR.

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and coffee on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes	first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes	Young Hyson do.
30 bils. Sugar and Coffee,	first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone,	do.

Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

TO BE SOLD,

The unexpired time of a

Negro Boy,

an indented servant. Enquire at this Office.

July 14, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken into partnership Mr. *James Walton,* an experienced workman, their business will in future be conducted under the firm of *Foster, Murray & Co.*

WM. B. FOSTER.
M. M. MURRAY.

Foster, Murray & Co.

Having their Tilt Hammer now in complete operation, are prepared to execute orders for all kinds of iron work in the neatest manner.

They wish to employ two or three good scythe, sickle and auger makers, who may depend on constant employment and very advantageous terms.

Apprentices Wanted,

Boys from the country, of from 14 to 18 years of age, will be preferred. Enquire at the factory on Grant's Hill

July 1, 1813. tf

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS, PITTSBURGH,

HAVE FOR SALE.

ADAMS'S View of Religions, in two parts.—Part 1, containing an alphabetical compendium of the various religious denominations which have appeared in the world, &c. Part 2, containing an account of the different schemes of religion now embraced among mankind.

The Genuine Epistles of the Apostolical Fathers, being together with the Holy Scriptures of the New Testament, a complete collection of the most primitive antiquity for about one hundred and fifty years after Christ.

Sermons, by Hugh Blair, D. D. one of the ministers of the High Church, and professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh, in 2 vo.

Book of Martyr's to which is annexed an account of the just judgements of God on persecutors, &c.—also a Christian plea against persecution for the cause of conscience.

Discourses on the credibility of the Scriptures, in which the truth, inscription and usefulness of the Scriptures are asserted and proved by the late Rev. Benjamin Bennett.

A New Concordance and Dictionary of the Holy Scriptures, being the most comprehensive and concise of any before published, in which any word or passage of scripture may be easily found, the signification is given of all proper names of Men, Women. Beasts, Birds, Fishes. Cities, Towns, Rivers, Mountains, precious Stones, and other things mentioned in scripture—by John Butterworth, Minister of the Gospel.

The Works of the Rev. Joseph Bellamy, D. D. late of Bethlem, Connecticut, in 3 vols.

A Theological Dictionary, containing definitions of all Religious terms, a comprehensive view of every article in the system of Divinity, an impartial account of all the principal denominations, which have subsisted in the religious world, from the birth of Christ to the present day, together with an accurate statement of the most remarkable transactions and events, recorded in Eclesiastical history—by C. Buck, in 2 vo.

Alciphron or the Minute Philosopher, in seven dialogues, containing an apology for the christian religion, against those who are called free thinkers, by G. Berkley, D. D.

The complete duty of man, or a system of doctrinal and practical christianity, to which are added forms of prayer and offices of devotion for the various circumstances in life—by H. Venn, A. M.

A complete history of the Holy Bible as contained in the old and new testaments, including also the occurrences of 400 years, from the last of the prophets to the birth of Christ, and the life of our blessed saviour and his apostles, &c. with copious notes critical and explanatory, practical and devotionally—by the Rev. G. Burder, 3 vols. in 2.

The Dignity of Human Nature, or a brief account of the certain and established means for attaining the true end of our existence—by James Burgh.

Lectures on Ecclesiastical History by the late G Campbell, D. D. principal of Mariscbal college, Aberdeen, to which is added his celebrated essay on miracles. containing an examination of principles advanced, by D. Hume, Esq.

Christianity as old as the Creation, or the gospel a re-publication of the religion of nature—by Matthew Tindall, L. L. D.

Book of common prayer.

The family Expositor, or a paraphrase and version of the New Testament, with critical notes and practical improvement of each section, in 6 vo.—by P. Doddridge, D. D. to which is affixed a life of the author.

Sermons on important subjects by the late Rev. and Pious S. Davis, A. M. some time president of the college of N. Jersey, 3 vo.

The works of President Edwards in 8 vo. containing memoirs of the late Jonathan Edwards, farewell sermon, result of a council at Northampton, humble enquiry concerning the qualifications for membership in the visible christian church—reply to Williams.

A careful and strict enquiry into the modern prevailing notions, of that freedom of will which is supposed to be essential to moral agency, Virtue & Vice. Reward and Punishment, Praise and blame—by J. Edwards.

A history of the work of Redemption, containing the Outlines of a Body of Divinity in a Method entirely new, by the late Rev. Jonathan Edwards A. M.

July 29, 1813.

A cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

A sovereign remedy or Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this medicine through the U. States for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples. The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalleled success.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY, *by*

BOSLER & Co.

Who have constantly for Sale,

HAMILTON's

Worm destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous disorders,
Consumptions,
Lowness of spirits,
Loss of appetite,
Impurity of the blood,
Hysteric affections,
Inward weaknesses,
Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Indigestion,
Melancholy,
Gout in the stomach,
Pains in the limbs,
Relaxations, &c &c.

BY ONCE USING,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,

For the Teeth and Gums.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTONS

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.

Hahn's true and genuine

GERMAN CORN PLASTER,

An infallable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold whole-sale by* H. LEE, *No.* 56, *Maiden Lane New-York.*

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD

Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.

Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

Tracts of Land,

in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.

7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.

5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.

4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geaugo county.

10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermillion river.

10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable. CHARLES SHALER.

A BLACK MARE,

BROKE into my inclosure about 3 weeks ago. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Rd. BISHOP,
near Mr. Reed's Ferry, 4 miles up the Allegheny river.

17th July, 1813.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

(Sole Agents for the Western Country)

Have just received a fresh supply of

Paul's Patent Columbian Oil.

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respectable certificates repeatedly laid before the public. it therefore now only becomes necessary for the information of those who may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz—Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent, Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.